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No. 109

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' NOTES SPEECHES, RESOLUTION ON KOREAN QUESTION AT SOFIA MEETING

SK091031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA)--A resolution on Korea and other documents were adopted at the World Parliament of the Peoples for Peace held in Sofia some time ago, according to a report.

Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace, made a speech at an opening meeting. Referring to the Korean question, he said:

We are confronted with a very important and urgent task. It is to unite our efforts for a fair solution of the Korean question.

Delegates of various countries in their speeches expressed infinite reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and highly estimated the justness of our party's policy of national reunification.

Almost all the speakers at the sub-committee meeting on Asian peace and security expressed full support to our peoples cause of national reunification and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

William Wilson, member of the British Parliament, said that during his visit to Korea he saw for himself the great successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction.

When the great leader President Kim Il-song received his delegation, he said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea always firmly maintains an independent policy and non-aligned policy. William Wilson noted, and stressed: This is a declaration which could be made only by the great leader of the great people, President Kim Il-song.

He expressed the conviction that under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song Korea would surely be reunified. He said:

A few years ago Carter "promised" to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, but there has been no result up to this day. Carter must withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea as he "promised."

We actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. The road to be followed by the world people is the road of supporting the reunification of Korea.

Head of the U.S. delegation Faulkner said that today South Korea is a lawless land without an equal in the world. He said:

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea invariably calls for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea is the source of a war in Korea. This danger of a war threatens not only Korea but also the whole world.

We support the proposal on replacing the armistice agreement concluded in 1953 with a peace agreement.

We hold that the reunification of Korea should be achieved through peaceful negotiations between the north and south.

It is entirely due to the U.S. and the South Korean side that Korea has remained divided for over 30 years.

Shigeru Ito, delegate of the Japan Socialist Party, said in his speech: The most important question facing us in the activities for peace is to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people.

We will conduct brisk activities for peace and detente in Asia and the reunification of Korea at a congress of the Socialist International to be held in Spain in November and meetings of Asian and Pacific countries.

A delegate of the Tri-Continental Peoples Solidarity Organisation said that the United States should unconditionally withdraw its troops from South Korea and immediately stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

A delegate of Puerto Rico said that the reunification of Korea should be peacefully realised in accordance with the July 4, 1972, North-South joint statement.

A Bulgarian delegate said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has advanced many proposals for peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

A delegate of Bangladesh noted that the urgent task we should fulfill is to take a practical step to express active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The chairman of the sub-committee meeting on the struggle for national liberation and economic independence in Africa said: We will always stand on the side of the Korean people struggling against the U.S. imperialists and will not stop extending support till their victory.

Delegates of various other countries also expressed full support to and solidarity with the just cause of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The parliament adopted a resolution on Korea, a resolution denouncing the atrocious violation of human rights in South Korea, a resolution on Asian peace and security, a resolution opposing racism and suppression of human rights and other documents.

The resolution on Asian peace and security noted that the policy of the United States scheming to create "two Koreas" is an obstacle to the realisation of the peaceful reunification of Korea without outside interference.

The resolution opposing racism and suppression of human rights called for waging a movement for demanding the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners in South Korea.

At the parliament the president of the World Council of Peace noted that it is a very urgent and pressing question to save the life of Kim Tae-chung, who was sentenced to death by the South Korean fascist authorities, and called upon all the delegates present at the parliament to sign a signature paper for rescuing his life.

His call was welcomed by the attendants with an enthusiastic applause.

A signature paper calling for the immediate revocation of the death sentence on Kim Tae-chung and the release of all the political prisoners of South Korea was signed by 1,358 influential attendants of the parliament including Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace, its vice-presidents, heads of delegations and delegates of over 130 countries, heads of delegations and delegates of over 100 international organisations, members of parliaments, archbishops and delegates of religious organisations.

Delegates of Latin American countries and the United States, who had attended the parliament, respectively held meetings of solidarity with the Korean people on September 26 and issued statements and personages of Britain, Canada, Spain, Finland, West Germany, Norway and other countries issued a joint statement on Korea.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

EX-JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT ARRESTED--Kim Tae-hong, former president of the Korean Journalists' Association, has been arrested and prosecuted on charges of attempting an insurrection and violating the anti-communist law and martial law decrees, a joint probe team of the martial law command announced yesterday. The announcement said Kim played a role or an avantgarde in helping dissident Kim Tae-chung and his followers attempt to trigger a civil upheaval. He reportedly received a total of 1,800,000 won from Yi Hyop, press secretary of the dissident Kim, on three occasions last March to get elected president of the journalists' association. He sought an insurrection by urging all the reporters to boycott the press censorship by the martial law authorities from last May 20, it said. Kim and vice presidents of the association had chairmen of association chapter agree to take extreme actions in seeking to avoid press censorship, it revealed. He produced and distributed some 30,000 illegal pamphlets calling for the removal of martial law and the curtailment of the caretaker government period, it disclosed. It further said he had read 66 books on communist ideology from 1978 to 1979. Kim ran away last May 17 when martial law was extended nationwide and was arrested last August 27, it said. [Text] [SK090421 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 80 p 8]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK-UK COUNCIL MEETS, UK DELEGATIONS TO VISIT SEOUL

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] A delegation of six senior members of the British House of Commons headed by Sir Donald Karberry, chairman of the select committee on industry and trade, will visit Korea Oct. 22-26, it was disclosed yesterday.

According to the Foreign Ministry, a large-scale British economic mission will also visit Korea in April next year.

The scheduled visits to the high-powered missions from the British House of Commons and business circles were announced to the government by British officials during the first session of the annual policy consultations between the two nations, held at the capital.

A senior ministry source explained that the coming visit to Korea by the members of the British House of Commons who are assigned to the industrial, trade and economic committees would be the first overseas trip ever planned by the parliamentarians for the purpose of seeking cooperative relations.

During their stay in Korea for five days, the source said they would have a series of talks with government leaders and business representatives.

The British economic mission is expected to be comprised of leaders of top-ranking business circles and trade firms, the source said, adding that they would seek measures aimed at expediting bilateral trade and economic cooperation and expanding investment in Korea or in third nations.

The second meeting of the policy consultative council will continue through Saturday in economic, political and cultural sessions. The first meeting was held in London last year.

The Korean side is represented by Vice Foreign Minister Kim Tong-hwi and the British delegation is headed by Edward Youde, deputy to the permanent under-secretary of the foreign office.

Other British delegates include Russel Sunderland, undersecretary of the trade department; William T. Hull, assistant head of the cultural relations department; and John Mahatt, [words indistinct] British council.

At yesterday's economic session, the Korean side called for simplification of various restrictive measures taken by Britain against imports of local television sets, textile products and other goods.

The London side expressed its desire to promote joint venture activities in construction, and in economic and industrial sectors in third nations.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT TO COORDINATE REALIGNMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 1 Oct 80 p 1 [Seoul U.S. Embassy translation]

[Summary] By virtue of its own authority the government has embarked upon coordinating the realignment of four heavy industry fields--heavy electrical machinery, electronic switching systems (ESS), marine engines, and copper refining. Previously, the government had determined to leave the matter of autonomous adjustment to the business firms concerned, provided they met a deadline of the end of September. Their talks, however, broke off because of conflicting business interests.

As of 1 October, agreement had been reached only in the copper refinery field. Major stockholders of the Korea Mining & Smelting Co. have agreed to take over the Onsan Copper Refinery.

On the ESS projects, Orient Precision and Korea Tele-communication have reacted strongly against the proposed two-pronged operations by Korea Electronic Communication and Gold Star Semiconductor.

On the marine diesel engine project, business circles have asserted that the realignment will generate no substantive benefits unless sufficient production orders can be secured. The three existing manufacturers, now engaged in specialized production, have requested that the government undertake measures to secure the orders.

Because the business circles failed to meet the deadline for "autonomous adjustment," the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has immediately stepped in and made the following determinations:

- 1) In the heavy electrical machinery field, one firm will be entrusted with the production of special high voltage machinery of 345 kilovolts or more. The remaining subsidiary fields will be left to specializing firms.
- 2) ESS projects will be entrusted to Korea Electronic Communication and Gold Star Semiconductor.
- 3) Marine diesel engines will be excluded from the targets for realignment. Instead, the Ministry will consult with other concerned government ministries on ways and means to normalize the operation of the concerned firms by helping them to secure production orders.

Meanwhile, as concerns the merger of automobile companies, negotiations between Hyundai Motor and General Motors of the U.S. are still deadlocked over the question of respective shares of interest. General Motors is expected to send its executive vice president, Brown, to Korea on 3 October to discuss the matter again with Hyundai and the Korean government. Against the GM proposal for a 50-50 share and participation in the management, Hyundai insists that it cannot accept GM participation in excess of 33 percent. As a result, it is inevitable that the government will have to directly coordinate the merger between the two firms.

Heavy electrical machinery

Since 11 September, the representatives of the seven corporations concerned have met on three different occasions but have so far failed to reach any agreement.

Ichun Electrical Machinery proposed that Hyosung and Ichun take over either Saangyong Machinery or Kolon General Machinery and that such subsidiary fields as transformers, circuit breakers, and electric motors be left to specialization by small businesses.

In a counter-proposal, Hyundai Heavy Electrical Machinery has proposed that all eight present firms, including Gold Star Electrical Instruments in the circuit breaker field, be combined into a competitive integrated production system and entrusted wholly to Hyosung, Hyundai, and Ichun.

Heavy electrical machinery accounts for 10 to 20 percent of all construction costs in any large project, such as the construction of power plants. In the long run, the industrial field will enjoy a high marketability. However, because of the relatively low ratio of owned capital (now standing at an average of 16 percent), the seven existing firms' combined total annual sales barely amount to W100 billion.

ESS

In this field, the only remaining problem is to conduct final talks with the Ministry of Communications. But sources say that only two firms will most likely be entrusted with the projects.

For ESS Type I, both Korea Electric Communications and Orient Precision have entered into technical tie-ups with ITT (Belgian subsidiary). For ESS Type II, both Gold Star Semiconductor and Korea Tele-communication have concluded technical tie-up agreements with Western Electric of the U.S.

Korea Electronic Communications proposed to take over Orient Precision under a merger plan. But their negotiations broke down when Orient Precision demanded that the Kumi plant of Korea Electronic Communications should be turned over to Orient Precision. Both Gold Star and Orient Precision got in on the ground floor in the old mechanical switching systems field. Because of the cutthroat competition among bidders for winning contracts for ESS, the Kumi plant was taken over by Samsung-GTE at W14 billion.

Marine engines

The production of marine engines has been specialized by firm. Large marine engines are produced by Hyundai, medium-size marine engines by Ssangyong, and small-size marine engines by Daewoo. But their operating rates now stand below 30 percent.

Unless sizable production orders are secured, the proposed unification or merger of the three will have no substantive benefit. Moreover, their production facilities are scattered: Hyundai's in Ulsan, Ssangyong's in Ch'angwon, and Daewoo's in Inch'on.

CSO 4108

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT TO CONSOLIDATE INVESTMENTS IN HEAVY INDUSTRIES

SK070319 Seoul HAPTONG (in English 0231 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (HAPTONG)--Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun announced today that his ministry has worked out measures to consolidate investments in the fields of ESS (electronic switchboard system) manufacturing, heavy electric equipment manufacturing, diesel engine manufacturing and copper smelting.

The measures are the second of its kind to be effected by the government, Minister So said. The first measures were taken early in August this year for passenger car and power generation equipment manufacturing.

Under the second measures, Korea Electronics Company, a technical tie-up firm with International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT) of the United States, will become the sole maker of the MLOCN-model ESS in Korea, while Gold Star Semi-conductor Company, a technical tie-up partner with Western Electric of the United States, was designated as the maker of the No. 1A-model ESS.

Hyosong Heavy Industries Company will take over Ssangyong Electric Company and Kolon Electric Machinery Company is to become the sole maker of super high pressure transformers and circuit breakers of over 10,000 megavolt-ampere. Sinhan Electric Company and Taemyong Heavy Electric Machinery Company will be banned to produce transformers of over 154 kilovolts, while Echon Electric Company will be allowed to put out transformers of less than 154 kilovolts.

In the manufacturing of diesel engines, Hyundai Engine Mfg. Company will be permitted to produce only large diesel engines of over 6,000 horse power, and Ssangyong Electric Machinery Company was authorized to turn out industrial diesel engines of less than 6,000 horse power except for motor vehicles, while Taeu Heavy Industries Company was allowed to manufacture diesel engines only for motor vehicles.

The Korea Mining and Smelting Corporation will take over the Onsan Copper Smelter to become the sole copper smelter in Korea, the minister added.

CSO: 4120

ARTICLE DETAILS ENERGY CONSERVATION PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

Seoul JOURNAL OF THE KOREA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION in Korean No 43, Jul 80 pp 5-13

[Article by Yi Ch'ang-yong, Technical Director, Energy Management Corporation:
"Summary of Report by the Special Investigation Team on Industrial Energy
Conservation"]

[Text] 1. Introduction

As the energy problem faced by industrially advanced countries steadily worsens, it is only natural that they move actively to cope with the problem on a national basis.

The urgency of energy policy in our country in particular must be viewed as greater than that of others because we face the basic conditions of a high degree of dependence on foreign energy sources and great long-term potential demand for energy.

At the same time, because the modern industrial facilities built through our national efforts make output energy dependent and have increased national income, handling the energy problem as a first priority is the topic of the day for business and management.

Specifically, because energy policy in the industrial and power generating sectors, which use about 75 percent of total petroleum energy for which we depend on foreign sources, must be viewed more closely, many legislative duties and responsibilities are required first.

Although energy policy is classified either as active, such as alternate energy source research and development, or passive, as in energy conservation--specifically measures to economize on consumption, the policies and plans most closely meeting our country's situation fall in the latter category, more effective usage.

Effective use of energy means using energy rationally, to reduce waste of available energy resources, and, since this method has the advantage of producing economic effects in the short term, given deep concern, minimal investment and existing technology, all of the industrially advanced countries facing the energy question have chosen this method on a national basis and are sounding the call as a matter of policy.

Regarding those enterprises indicated for thermal energy management which use more thermal energy than the fixed amount specified by the 1974 Thermal Fuels Management Law, under which the energy conservation drive was delegated to those industries themselves, the emergence of the new state of affairs in the petroleum energy problem spelled the birth of an Energy Usage Rationalization Law broadened to include all sectors.

The Korean Thermal Energy Management Association (KTEMA), in annual Thermal Energy Management Inspections of enterprises specified for thermal energy management since 1975, had, by 1978, collected accumulated examination data on 920 factories in the industrial sector alone. These data, measuring thermal energy in an evaluation standard appraising the year in which the evaluation was carried out and considering primary technology and policies to cope with the situation as well, could be called our country's first very valuable data in this area.

To summarize, the assemblage of this data yielded a judgement that a mere increase in concern about thermal energy management in the industrial sector could result in an approximate 9 percent savings in fuel usage. Based on usage levels in the year of the examination, this equals fuel expense savings of about 38 billion won per year.

The government, understanding the scale and the economic character of its expectations for conservation in industrial energy use, showed its strong intention to assume more active leadership, and precisely this led to the 1979 Special Investigation on Industrial Energy Conservation.

This project, carried out under government aegis, is the basis for an energy management model which is the first of its kind in the world. In the following section, we will give a consolidated outline of the project.

2. Organization of the Investigation Team

The investigation team was set up as an ad hoc organization within the Ministry of Energy and Resources, the ministry responsible for energy policy. As shown in Table 1, the team was organized around special purpose subcommittees. Work was divided, with policy evaluation functions being done by the Steering Committee, industrial sector consolidated views being developed by the Summarizing Team, technical judgments classified by industry being done by the separate Industry Synthesis Teams, and on-site inspection of technical documentation being done by On-site Survey Teams, all composed of a grand total of 133 persons.

The personnel of the Investigation Team, having come from, and been recommended by, government ministries and agencies, academic circles, research organizations, industry, and organizations specializing in investigations--all concerned with energy policy development--compare most favorably with anything as a national working group of thorough specialists. In particular, the technical personnel of the on-site survey teams, as graduates of science and engineering colleges, formed the main axis of energy management officers having a record of investigating experience, and because they operated with engineering department chief-level cooperation from each industrial group, the ranks of the Energy Measurement Techniques Staff were filled.

Table 1. Investigation Team Table of Organization



Key:

1. Special Investigation Team for Industrial Energy Conservation
2. Steering Committee
3. Personnel
4. Summarizing Team
5. Separate Industry Synthesis Team
6. Statistics Team
7. On-site Survey Team
8. Separate Industry On-site Team Chiefs
9. Power Generation
10. Food
11. Chemicals
12. Ceramics
13. Textiles
14. Metals
15. Paper Manufacture, Lumber

3. Basic Operations of On-Site Survey Teams

Thirty on-site survey teams, each made up of two people were to perform on-site inspection of each factory for a period of three days, and the investigation data gathered at each factory were to be presented for a first inspection by foremen and working level chiefs of each industry. The on-site survey teams fully examined the actual energy situation by examining, before the on-site survey, the contents of each factory's past inspection reports. In addition, the teams formulated technical evaluation standards to speed up the on-site technical evaluation and assure correct coordination.

Although there was a problem concerning the investigation with respect to electrical energy, for which investigation findings were inadequate, detailed data from the electric power sector on the Thermal Energy Management Law and the on-site technical inspection plan were ruled out, and basic data on electrical energy was collected instead. Accordingly, it is necessary to understand the point that the investigation summary report mainly refers to the fuels energy sector.

4. The Energy Picture of Inspected Businesses

The relative importance of the total 820 target enterprises, made up of 14 thermal power plants and 806 industrial plants, in terms of total fuel usage, is indicated by their taking up about 85 percent of total national usage. Thus the data developed in this investigation may be viewed as representative of the entire picture of our country's thermal power plants and industry.

When we look at fuel usage in the industrial sector by industry, metals, chemicals, ceramics and textiles appear in order, and total fuel usage among businesses surveyed on-site was about 8.3 million kiloliters (B-C oil converted), including industrial consumption of coal. The reason why the amount of fuel usage in the metals sector is so high is that the coal used in making steel is included. If strictly oil is considered, that ranking would weaken. In conclusion then, fuel

consumption in the industrial sector is led by the four industries mentioned above (see Chart 2).

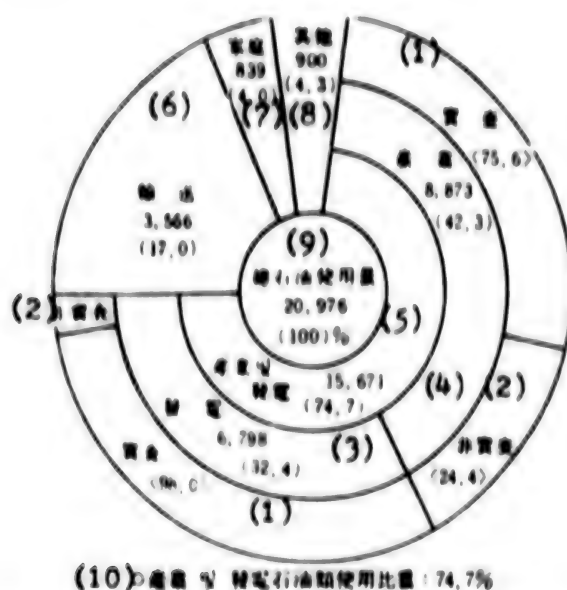


Chart 1. Status of Petroleum Consumption Nationwide by Industry
(Unit: B-C Petroleum Per Thousand Kiloliters)

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. On-site Survey | 7. Family |
| 2. No On-site Survey | 8. Miscellaneous |
| 3. Electric Power Generation | 9. Total Fuel Usage |
| 4. Industry | 10. Percentage of petroleum devoted to industrial and power generation use |
| 5. Industry and Electric Power Gen. | |
| 6. Transportation | |

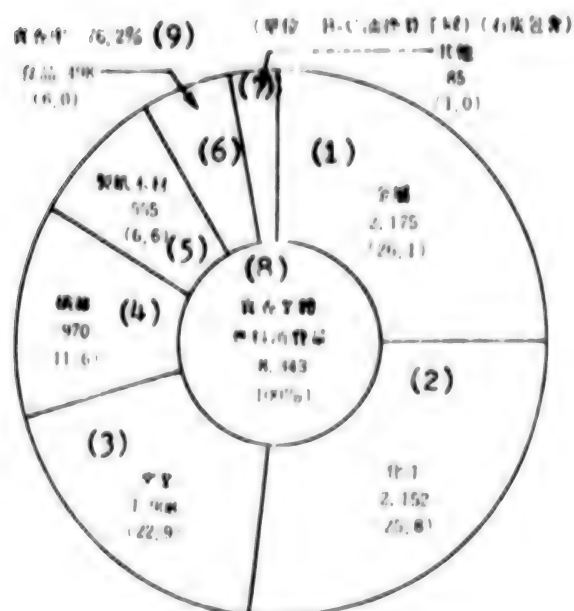


Chart 2. Fuel Usage Breakout By Industry
(Unit: B-C Petroleum Per Thousand Kiloliters) (Coal Included)

Key:

- | |
|---|
| 1. Metals |
| 2. Chemicals |
| 3. Ceramics |
| 4. Textiles |
| 5. Paper and Lumber |
| 6. Food Processing |
| 7. Miscellaneous |
| 8. Amount of fuel used by on-site surveyed plants |
| 9. Percentage surveyed on-site: 76.2 per cent |

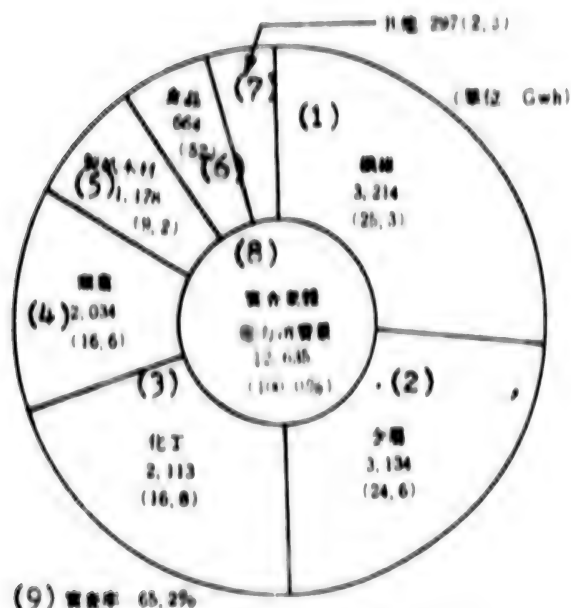


Chart 3. Electric Power Usage By Industry
(Unit: Ggawatthours)

Key:

1. Textiles
2. Metals
3. Chemicals
4. Ceramics
5. Paper and Lumber
6. Food
7. Miscellaneous
8. Electric power consumption by on-site surveyed plants
9. Percentage surveyed on-site: 65.2 per cent

Using 12,635 Gwh per year, domestic industrial usage of electricity accounts for about 64 percent of total electric power usage, with textiles, metals, chemicals and ceramics using the most, in that order.

Although the amount of electrical energy used by industry as primary energy for power generation has greatly increased in comparison to industrial usage of fuel energy, the reason that the relative importance of electrical energy has increased so greatly is because of the electric furnaces and electrochemical equipment of factories which are large users of energy.

5. The Energy Conservation Record

In the 4-year span between 1975, when the Energy Conservation Campaign was inaugurated, and 1978, the total energy savings by the target industries was 5,723Gkal, which was found to be approximately 4 percent of total energy usage. Fuel energy occupies a place of great importance in total energy conservation, and, in order of importance by industry, chemicals, ceramics and textiles have shown conservation results.

Specifically, although there are problems with both the aims and methods of the investigation, of one depends only on the investigation data, one can only conclude that industry has mainly stressed thermal energy management, while showing comparable carelessness in the case of electrical energy management.

The total amount of investment during the period in the name of conservation to achieve energy savings like those above was found to be about 32.3 billion won, which can be seen as an average of about 40 million per plant. It was discovered that 87 percent of total investment was put toward fuel conservation goals, while only 13 percent was applied to electricity conservation, and this data gives further proof of the existence of problems in industrial plant electrical energy management practices as well. An investment ratio of required fuel and electrical energy expenses to the expenditures and equipment costs to conserve on those

expenses was taken, and the standard investment rate for the past four years totalled 2.4 percent, and investment in the area of fuels was calculated to be higher than in the area of electric power.

Additionally, it was revealed that concerning the economic effectiveness of investment by sector, that in the area of electrical energy management far greater results were achieved than in the area of thermal energy management, a natural conclusion.

Table 2. Energy Conservation Record 1975-78

(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
에너지	단위	단위	78년 사용량 대비 감축률(%)	
(6)	종류	단위	527	4.8
(7)	전기	Gwh	174	1.4
(3)	에너지	10 ³ Kcal	5,722.6	4.0

(8) 註: 發電部門除外

Key:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Class | 5. Cutback as a percentage of 1978 use |
| 2. Energy | 6. Fuel |
| 3. Unit | 7. Electricity |
| 4. Size of Cutback | 8. Note: Excludes power generation sector |

Table 3. Record of Economic Nature of Thermal Energy Investment by Industry

(12)	(1)	(2) 投資費(百萬圓)							(3) 投資費回收期間(年)		
		(4) 燃料部門		(5) 電氣部門		(6) 合計			(7) 燃料費	(8) 電氣費	(9) 總費
		投資率 (%)	(10)	投資率 (%)	(10)	投資率 (%)	設備比 (%)	(11)			
(13)	窯業	4,509	1.9	240	0.2	4,749	1.3	14.7	0.7	0.2	0.7
(14)	織物	6,185	5.5	2,146	1.9	8,331	3.7	25.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
(15)	化工	8,400	3.4	1,150	1.3	9,550	2.8	29.6	0.6	1.2	0.6
(16)	金屬	3,763	2.9	147	0.2	3,910	2.0	12.1	1.4	0.7	1.3
(17)	製紙・木材	3,251	5.1	511	0.9	3,762	3.2	11.7	1.3	2.6	1.4
(18)	食品	1,415	2.2	140	0.5	1,555	1.7	4.8	1.0	0.6	1.0
(19)	其他	245	6.4	149	2.3	394	3.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9
(20)	合計(平均)	27,768 (86.5)	(3.3)	4,483 (13.5)	(0.9)	32,251 (2.4)	100.0		(0.9)	(1.1)	(0.9)

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Category | 11. Equipment ratio |
| 2. Investment (millions of Won) | 12. Industry |
| 3. Investment Recovery period (yrs) | 13. Ceramics |
| 4. Fuels | 14. Textiles |
| 5. Electricity | 15. Chemicals |
| 6. Total | 16. Metals |
| 7. Fuel cost | 17. Paper/Lumber |
| 8. Electricity Cost | 18. Food |
| 9. Energy Cost | 19. Other |
| 10. Investment rate | 20. Total (average) |

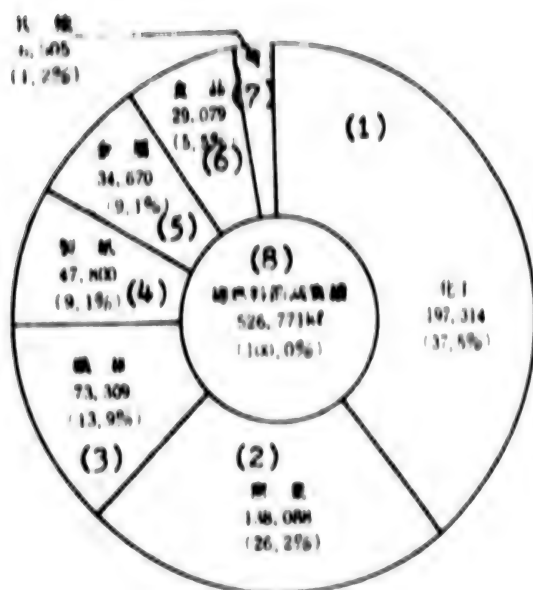


Chart 4. Fuel Cutbacks By Industry

Key:

1. Chemicals
2. Ceramics
3. Textiles
4. Paper
5. Metals
6. Food
7. Other
8. Total Fuel Cutback

Table 4. Component Price Ratio of Energy by Industry

(2)	(1) 品目	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		燃料費 構成比(%)	電力費 構成比(%)	燃料費 構成比(%)	
(7)	窯業	19.8	7.2	27.0	
(8)	窯業	4.3	4.1	8.4	
(9)	化学工業	27.1	64.7	41.7	
(10)	金属工業	9.2	4.9	14.1	
(11)	製紙	6.1	6.2	12.3	
(12)	木材	3.4	2.0	5.4	
(13)	食品	3.6	1.5	5.1	
(14)	其他	2.6	3.4	6.0	
(15)	計(平均)	(9.5)	(5.5)	(15.0)	
(16)	構成比(%)	63.4	36.6	100.0	

Key:

1. Item
2. Industry
3. Fuel Cost
4. Electric Power Cost
5. Total Energy Cost
6. Component ratio (percent)
7. Ceramics
8. Textiles
9. Chemicals
10. Metals
11. Paper
12. Lumber
13. Food
14. Other
15. Total (average)
16. Component ratio (percent)

Though it was discovered that total energy expenditures average a 15 percent share of production costs, we see that later, the component ratio due to fuel price increases expanded to about 21 percent.

The investigation showed that chemicals led in energy cost ratio, followed by ceramics and metals in turn. In addition, it becomes evident that the fact of the much larger fuel cost ratio over electricity cost ratio is the true state of affairs upon which it is worth concentrating. (see Table 4)

6. Analysis of Energy Conservation Expectations

Measurement of energy conservation expectations in the broad categories of energy development, transportation and usage was performed on a consolidated basis on subjects which were fixed at the first stage and then determined at the second stage to need to apply work process improvement and methods of generating thermal energy along with electric power. But calculation of expectations and objective selection only took account in principle of real investment results, and failed to consider such things as possible investment outcomes and actual plant conditions.

The one-time amount of energy calculated as capable of conservation amounted to $18,036 \times 10^9$ thousand calories per year, and this represents about 140 billion won per year in energy costs. Looking at the area of energy targeted for conservation, about 84 percent is represented by fuels, and Table 5 shows that we are nearly reaching the levels which could be expected only if investment in facilities for conservation measures takes the lead. That is to say, setting up an energy conservation strategy and estimating its effectiveness starts from the conclusion that there must be investment in facilities.

Table 5. Potential Overall Energy Saving (Based on 1978)

(2) 項 目	(1) 區 分		(3) 運轉의 合理化		(4) 施設投資		(5) 計		(6) 78年使用量對比 節減率(%)	
				%		%		%		
(7) 燃料(kl)			67,004	84.4	1,728,403	99.2	1,795,407	98.5	21.5	
(8) 電力(Mwh)			42,237	13.6	48,010	0.8	90,247	1.5	0.7	
(9) 에너지(10^9 Kcal)			786.2 (4.4)	100.0	17,250.1 (95.6)	100.0	18,036.3 (100.0)	100.0	15.1	

Key:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Class | 6. Savings as percent of 1978 usage |
| 2. Heading | 7. Fuel (thousands of liters) |
| 3. Rationalization of operations | 8. Electricity (megawatthours) |
| 4. Investment in facilities | 9. Energy (10^9 thousand calories) |
| 5. Total | |

If one analyzes expectations of thermal energy by major factor, one finds that kiln facilities, which are a part of the thermal energy production sector, account for the majority, and that the Total Energy System, i.e., application of measures for generating power with thermal energy, is next in order. This is because of the fact that kiln energy loss rates are great, as is the amount of fuel they use.

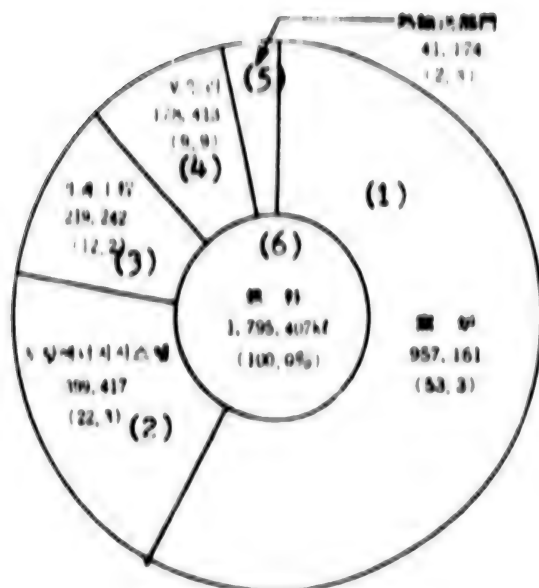


Chart 5. Potential Fuel Savings by Sector

Key:

1. Ceramics kilns
2. Total Energy System
3. Production
4. Boilers
5. Thermal energy transport sector
6. Fuel

In other words, this is a valuable indication that our industrial energy conservation policies must be concentrated in this very area.

Calculation of the capital required to conserve about 1,822,000 kiloliters of B-C petroleum per year amounts to roughly 226 billion won. The cost of the oil, based on 1979 prices, is about 140.1 billion won. The amount of oil expected to be saved in the above calculation represents roughly 21.5 percent of the fuel oil used on a yearly basis in the industries which were subjects of the investigation, which is an amount equal to about 6 percent of our country's annual oil imports. The structure of essential monies by sector, as shown in Table 6, is mainly taken up by the ceramics and the TES sectors. This is because of the enormity of the changes required in individual facilities and unit construction costs. Specifically, compared to the ceramics sector, the amount of construction money introduced in TES is enormous.

Table 6. Investment for Energy Conservation and Expected Results

(9)	(1) 項目	(2) 節 減		(3) 所要投資		(4) 回収年数
		単位	削減率	削減率	削減率	
(10)	ボイラ	178,414	13.830	25,139	1.8	
(11)	窯	957,162	74,201	89,203	1.2	
(12)	生産工程	219,242	16,989	25,010	1.5	
(13)	熱輸送	41,172	3,192	4,753	1.5	
(14)	T.E.S.	399,414	29,678	78,841	2.7	
(15)	電力	26,525	2,577	2,788	1.1	
(16)	計	1,821,929	140,467	225,742	1.6	

(5) • TES - Total Energy system

Key:

1. Item
2. Saving
3. Required Investment

4. Recovery period (years)
5. TES - Total Energy System
6. Kiloliters per year
7. Million won per year
8. Million won
9. Heading
10. Boilers
11. Ceramics Kilns
12. Output
13. Thermal energy transport
14. T. E. S.
15. Electricity
16. Total

Table 7. Investment and Effectiveness by Industry

(5) (2)		業種別 投資と効果 (單位: 百萬韓元)						(5)		
(6)	(1)	(2) 燃料部門			(3) 電氣部門			(4) 總計		
		投資所要額 (7)	節減額 (8)	回收年數 (9)	投資所要額 (7)	節減額 (8)	回收年數 (9)	投資所要額 (7)	節減額 (8)	回收年數 (9)
(10)	鋼鐵	29,750	13,360	2.2	82	1,185	—	29,832	14,545	2.1
(11)	機械	38,782	19,610	2.0	2,149	862	2.5	40,931	20,472	2.0
(12)	化工	41,648	28,286	1.5	250	90	2.8	41,898	28,376	1.5
(13)	金屬	67,690	52,730	1.3	5	5	1.0	67,695	52,735	1.3
(14)	製紙	29,528	13,974	2.1	51	93	0.6	29,579	14,067	2.1
(15)	食品	15,013	9,274	1.6	218	298	0.7	15,231	9,570	1.6
(16)	其他	553	656	0.9	33	44	0.8	586	700	0.8
(17)	計	222,954	137,890	1.6	2,788	2,577	1.1	225,742	140,467	1.6

Key:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Item | 10. Ceramics |
| 2. Fuel Sector | 11. Textiles |
| 3. Electric Sector | 12. Chemicals |
| 4. Total Energy | 13. Metals |
| 5. (Unit: Million won) | 14. Paper |
| 6. Industry | 15. Food |
| 7. Investment required | 16. Other |
| 8. Amount saved | 17. Total |
| 9. Recovery period (years) | |

Additionally, the effect of investment, a primary objective which must be improved for the sake of conservation, is calculated to represent, as an overall average, an extremely short investment recovery period of 1.6 years, and it has been discovered that the greatest investment recovery periods exist in the Total Energy Sector. This is because of the scale of initial investment and the fact that because of the continuing rise in energy prices, the investment recovery period in years is again being shortened.

Although the investigation found that about 99 percent of the funds aimed at energy conservation was required in the area of thermal energy facilities while 1 percent was needed for electrical facilities, this, as stated before, is because the main emphasis in the current investigation was placed on thermal energy facilities, specifically in the area of fuels. However, according to the general analysis on the subject of increases in energy efficiency, the general consensus and conclusion is that there are many more factors to be considered in thermal energy facilities than in electric power facilities.

Moreover, when one analyzes investment effects by industry on the basis of investment recovery period in years, one finds that although "other", metals and chemicals are satisfactory, and ceramics, paper and lumber, and textiles show a comparatively longer term, since all are within two years or so, it means that in our present industrial status, we have very satisfactory economy of investment. That is to say, it is a question of how many businesses really exist which can recover initial investment in a short time in today's industrial activity, and a judgement

that investment activity for conservation can promise business effects, too, in the manner of "killing two birds with one stone."

The overall size of required funding was found to be large for metals, chemicals and textiles, and the reason why the scale of capital is especially large in metals, was revealed in capital used to set up high priced continuous casting equipment which has been introduced. Additionally, the reason why chemicals and textiles account for a great part of the capital requirements is mainly because of the introduction cost of facilities to generate electric power from thermal energy and their setup and construction costs.

7. Conservation Measures

In order to achieve energy conservation the three basic conditions of concern, technology and capital must be met, and, if in addition these are accompanied by national guidance and fiscal support, great effectiveness can be achieved immediately.

The Energy Usage Rationalization Law which became effective 1 July is an opportune creation for exercising energy conservation as a joint responsibility and mission along with the people.

The results of this investigation, reflected substantially in national policy, brought to realization, presented clearly and presently being assiduously examined, are viewed as capable of giving much assistance to our industries in the short term. If this is an important policy of support which must apply to industry in particular, it is largely classified as financial funding support, improvement of the system for improving the tax system and technical measures, and Tables 8 and 9 show the general content of financial support.

Table 8. Investment in Facilities for Energy Conservation Measures
(Unit: Hundred Million Won)

(2) 投資金	(6) 投資金額	(7) 占投資額(%)	(8) 政府費支援助額	(9) 業界負担額	(10) 備 考
(3) 外 資	1,054	46.7	1,054	-	(11) 長期延滞輸出基金利用
(4) 内 資	1,203	53.3	870	333	
(5) 計	2,257	100.0	1,924	333	

Key:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Item | 7. Percentage of total |
| 2. Investment | 8. Amount of Government Assistance Required |
| 3. Foreign Capital | 9. Industry share |
| 4. Domestic Capital | 10. Remarks |
| 5. Total | 11. Used Long-term Deferred Payment Export Funds |
| 6. Total Amount Required | |

Table 9. Required Capital and Results by Sector
(Unit: Million Won)

(1) 區 分	熱能生產部門 (2)	生產工務部門 (3)	TESS(熱併合發電) (4)	電氣部門 (5)	(6) 計	
(7) 外 (8) 費	43,223	14,684	47,306	—	105,413	
(9) 內 費	(10) 燃料費	21,336	7,443	3,154	1,394	33,327
	(11) 電力費	49,703	7,442	28,363	1,394	87,002
	(12) 計	71,119	14,885	31,517	2,788	120,309
	(13) 計	114,342	29,769	78,843	2,788	225,742
構成比(%) (14)	50.7	13.2	34.9	1.2	100.0	
節減量(10 ⁹ KCal) (15)	11,247	2,578	3,954	263	18,037	
節減金額 (16)	86,031	20,181	29,678	2,577	140,467	
投資回收年數 (17)	1.3	1.5	2.7	1.1	1.6	

Key:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Item | 10. Industry share |
| 2. Thermal Energy Production | 11. Government aid |
| 3. Production rate | 12. Total |
| 4. Total Energy System (Thermal used to produce electric) | 13. Combined Total |
| 5. Electric Sector | 14. Percentage of Total |
| 6. Total | 15. Amount conserved (in 10 ⁹ KCal) |
| 7. Required Capital | 16. Money Savings |
| 8. Foreign Capital | 17. Investment recovery period (yrs) |
| 9. Domestic Capital | |

Table 10, which follows by way of summarizing in detail measures besides those in the realm of financial and fiscal support, introduces those problems currently existing in each sector and the plans and programs to remedy the problems.

Summarizing technical measures by sector, they are as follows, and it is hoped that they will be used as an indication of the activity of energy management personnel in the factories.

A. Thermal Energy Production Facilities

(Boilers)

1. Improving operating techniques

- Making combustion more complete
- Maintaining proper steam pressure
- Holding proper water level

2. Intensifying preparation of water to be used
3. Recovering and reusing exhaust gas heat
4. Improving boiler insulation

(Kilns)

1. Increasing work ratio
2. Maximizing combustion efficiency
3. Increasing kiln temperature
4. Recovering and reusing exhaust gas heat
5. Managing maintenance of proper kiln pressure
6. Managing maintenance of proper temperature

B. Production Rate (Facilities Using Thermal Energy)

1. Improving insulation
2. Raising recovery rate for water from condensation
3. Strengthening recovery and use of low temperature water
4. Upgrading capabilities of traps and valves
5. Supplying equipment which increases heat using airtight seals
6. Heavily increasing use of heat pressure
7. Increasing use of energy at the proper temperature and pressure
8. Substituting for highly efficient energy facilities

Table 10. Problems and Solutions By Sector

Sector	Problem	Measure for Solution
A. Legislative and Administrative	*No efficient regulation of facilities using thermal energy	-Making demonstration of efficiency in thermal energy facilities obligatory
	*Unsatisfactory system of formal recognition	-Broaden the formal recognition system (for all types of kilns, for example)

*No regulation of soot	-Improve regulations prohibiting pollution
*Lack of production facilities, thermal energy facilities, and regulations for their use	-Prior approval of factory construction and introduction of facilities
*Problems in electric power industry legislation	-Legislative reform for expansion of power generation from thermal energy
	*Capability to transmit power within certain areas
	*Relax employment specifications for technicians who specialize in turbines
*Lack of laws regarding insulation	-Enact construction standards for insulation
*Weakness in administrative procedures for thermal energy management	-Strengthen orders to rectify thermal energy management
*Poor water management	-Make water management facilities compulsory

B. Capital and Taxation System

*Worsening of Industrial Capital situation	-Support funding of facilities for energy conservation (extended terms, low interest)
*High rate of taxation on materials for energy conservation equipment	-Tax rate reduction
-Boilers	15% -Tax exemption
-Turbines	15% -Tax exemption
-Water treatment facilities	30% -10%
-Other facilities	15% - 5%
-Special heat transfer devices	15% - 5%
-High efficiency dryers	15% -Tax exemption

-Heavy concentration tubs	15%	-Tax exemption
-Heat pipe	15%	-Tax exemption
-Heat pump	15%	-Tax exemption
-Heat cutoff equipment	30%	-Tax exemption
Burners	15%	- 5%
-Continuous cas- ting equipment	15%	-Tax exemption
-Heat control gauges	20%	- 5%
-Trap valves	15%	- 5%
-Automatic tempera- ture control equipment	20%	-Tax exemption
*Depreciation period in years excessive		-Special depreciation provisions
-Firing kiln	10 yrs	-7 yrs
-Tunnel kiln	7 yrs	-5 yrs
-Melting furnace	4 yrs	-3 yrs
-Boilers	11 yrs	-8 yrs
*Industrial securities in metals weak		-Effect a system of retroactive guarantees
*Below average levels of technical expertise among Thermal Energy Management Committees		-Lengthen the period of required education (from present 1 day/yr to 3 days/yr)
*Introduction of energy conservation techniques stagnated		-Enact a system to speed up intro- duction of energy saving technology
*Thermal energy facility construction and the technical levels of the people doing it are substandard		-Expedite introduction of tech- nology from advanced countries

C. Energy
Management
Techniques

	*Lack of companies specializing in engineering	-Push for a company specializing in engineering to be established
	*There is no system for technical inspection on the introduction of electric power produced from thermal energy	-Require that the introduction of electric power produced from thermal energy be appropriate and inspected technically
D. Technical Development	*Development of materials which are heat and rot resistant yet have high conductivity	-Support introduction of technology from advanced countries and its development
	*Development of construction laws to prevent boiler gas leaks	" " "
	*Development of equipment to recover lost heat from turbine-condensation unit	" " "
E. Other	*No crosscheck for thermal energy management gauges	-Strengthen administrative guidance on gauge setup
	*Business managers lack knowledge	-Strengthen development of seminars for business managers
	*Paucity of technical people	-Intensify education of thermal energy management personnel
	*No common standards among those running various thermal energy facilities	-Design standards for those running thermal energy facilities
	*No system for officially recording energy supply and demand	-Systematize official records
	*Rapid increase in energy usage statistics reporting	-Electrically format energy usage report details

8481
CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

NEW CORPORATION--Seoul, Oct. 11 (HAPTONG)--A new corporation, to be called Korea Technological Development Company, will be inaugurated next February to help finance research and development projects of local enterprises, President Chong Chu-yong of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) said Friday. Announcing this at a press conference, Chong said the new corporation would greatly contribute to the strengthening of international competitiveness of local enterprises by facilitating their research and development projects. The new corporation will have a capital of 60 billion won (about 100 million dollars), of which 35 per cent or 21 billion won (some 35 million dollars) will be met with government's investment and the rest with a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) along with the funds raised among local enterprises, Chong said. The new financing company will extend a soft loan of 500 million won (roughly 820,000 dollars) to a local enterprise for one research and development project, in principle. But if deemed necessary, the loan ceiling will be increased up to one billion won (some 1.6 million dollars) per project, he revealed. [Text] [SK110325 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0314 GMT 11 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

EXPANDED MEDICAL INSURANCE SYSTEM--Seoul, Oct. 16 (HAPTONG)--The government plans to expand the medical insurance system to cover farming and fishing communities in a move to provide improved health care in rural areas, according to the Health-Social Affairs Ministry Wednesday. The plan was bared by Health-Social Affairs Minister Chon Myong-ki at a policy briefing session to President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Blue House. Under the ministry's new policy package, the medical insurance system will be introduced in rural areas beginning next year to be gradually expanded over the next ten years to cover the entire nation. Also under the package, the nation's medical institutions will be classified into three categories: health centres to treat light ailments, clinics for more serious cases and general hospitals for critical cases. In order to cope with shortages of doctors in remote areas, the ministry intends to send out specially authorized nurses to remote rural areas to provide medical care. The government will also encourage and ease restrictions on emigration and reintroduce overseas adoption of Korean orphans which had been suspended some time ago, the ministry's new policy revealed. [Text] [SK160228 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0112 GMT 16 Oct 80]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PLANNED U.S. FLIGHT OVER NORTH KOREAN AIRSPACE REPORTED

SK112155 Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Hong Kong/correspondent Pak Hung-won--It was learned on 10 October that 22 Bank of America [BOA] directors who are now visiting Red China, including BOA President A. W. (Closon), are planning to fly in a Boeing 727 from Beijing to Tokyo via the North Korean airspace defense area.

The BOA delegation headed by President (Closon) is on a visit to Red China after attending the annual meeting of the BOA board of directors in Hong Kong. It has been learned that the planned overflight of North Korea in a plane owned by the bank was agreed to by North Korea following discussions between Red China and North Korea. The United States and Japan have tacitly approved the plan. It was also reported that this flight route was decided on because Red China had opposed a planned overflight of South Korea's defense area.

Although the plane is exclusively for civilian use, this is the first time since World War II that a U.S. plane will fly over the North Korean military defense area. Mr. (Tam), a BOA spokesman, said recently that he understood the bank directors will fly to Tokyo after concluding their visit to Red China and that they were not planning to stop in Seoul.

Passenger planes fly over the aviation intelligence area between Tsushima Island off the southernmost tip of the Korean Peninsula and Taiwan--an area belonging neither to North Korea nor South Korea--instead of taking the nearest route.

It is significant that such a flight is planned now when the United States and Japan are reacting favorably to North Korean overtures.

CSO: 4108

KIM'S FATHER'S ANTI-JAPANESE LEADERSHIP ROLE QUESTIONED

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 16 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The 10th [of July] was the 86th birthday of Kim Hyong-chik, the father of President Kim Il-song of "the North". The 11 (July) CHOSON SINPO allocated a sizable space in the upper column of page 2 to write an editorial praising Kim Hyong-chik.

This editorial with a caption saying "A Brilliant Revolutionary Career Devoted To the Sacred Task Of the Restoration Of the Fatherland--On the 86th Birthday Of the Indefatigable Revolutionary Fighter, Mr Kim Hyong-chik," read as follows: "Mr Kim Hyong-chik brought about an outstanding policy for transforming the Anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of our country from a nationalist movement to a communist movement."

This is, Kim Hyong-chik was described in this editorial as a visionary leader of the nationalist movement and the communist movement. This description, however, is completely contrary to the reality. An investigation into historical facts reveals that although Kim Il-song's father had been imprisoned because of his implication to the nationalist independence movement, he played no prominent role other than this.

Moreover, in the 1920's and 1930's during which Kim Hyong-chik was supposedly "active", there were countless patriots and activists among our people who were dedicated to the independence movement. Some of these leaders had turned away from the nationalist camp and drifted into the socialist-communist movements. Yi Tong-hwi who organized "the Korean Socialist Party" at Khabarovsk in the Soviet territory in June 1918 is one of them.

This being the fact, how could it be possible to single out Kim Hyong-chik to be elevated to the status of "indefatigable revolutionary fighter" and to call him a visionary leader of our people's independence movement? This is too much even for a demagoguery. But, this is another evidence of the maneuver to rewrite history to accommodate the deification of Kim Il-song. Would this mean that if Kim Il-song is supposed to be a "great leader," his father too should be given a status commensurate to it?

If that is the case, Kim Il-song's son ought to be a "great leader" too; and in fact, as the inevitable product of this nepotism and consanguinism, the succession rally movement for Kim Chong-il is now vigorously carried out in "the North." Be that as it may, what an extraordinary thing! But, it cannot be simply dismissed by calling it extraordinary. It is, in a sense, symbolic of the backwardness of the society in "the North."

9368

CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BUMPER CROPS COMMON ALONG WEST COAST

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Aug 80 pp 19-21

[Article by Chon Jong Hun]

[Excerpts] People call the Ryongchon Plain a plain of 40 km strip.

Understandable, it is so vast! We looked through the car window at the rice, maize, bean crops grown on ridges between rice fields and rich fruit trees on hillsides.

We were greeted by an official at the county cooperative farm management committee in Ryongchon town. He told us that they were all out to implement the great leader's teachings. They planted high-yielding crops to suit the terrain features and applied scientific principles as required by the Juche farming methods. He said that they would gather much more grains than the previous all-time high.

In the past this plain suffered from droughts. A few days of dry weather made paddy fields crack like the back of tortoise and rice plants wither in the salty land.

But its farmers now live in a new era of agricultural industrialization and modernization: they work with the help of machines and chemicals, free from the damages of drought.

We visited Sinam Cooperative Farm in the north of the plain. Modern houses with colourful tiles and uplifted crane-shaped eaves lined up in the village and on the knoll in the middle of the village was "The Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il-Sung's Revolutionary Ideas."

A hall of culture, a school, a ri people's hospital, creches, kindergartens and other modern buildings were laid out in good harmony with scenic surroundings.

After looking around the village we went up to the viewing stand of the farm. Extensive standardized rice fields, criss-crossed irrigation canals and the "Sea of green rice" came in sight.

This farm is a land of glory. The fatherly leader had come here and spoke about the necessity of scientific farming and taught the way to do it.

Encouraged by his instructions and solicitude, they did their utmost to bring unprecedented bumper crops this year in honour of the Sixth Congress of our Party.

The temperature dropped sharply at the end of April, and it would affect the growth of cold-bed rice seedlings. But they overcame the unfavourable weather conditions and nursed healthy rice seedlings. In addition, they introduced mechanization in all rice-transplanting and completed it much earlier than scheduled.

There has been less sunshine than the average year, but it was challenged successfully. The technicians and officials established a scientific manuring system based on the soil analysis of each plot and applied various fertilizers and agricultural chemicals in right time and in right amount.

"This year farming goes on excellently in all lands and we are expecting an increase of over one ton in per-hectare rice output in 400 or so plots," the farm management board chairman said proudly.

The same was true at the Yangso Cooperative Farm which won the honour of 10,000-ton farm last year, and Chinhung, Ryongyon and other farms and workteams.

Crops were successful in Ssangryong which had been a barren land.

We went to Yomju County. We were told that if Taedasa Island is connected with the Cholsan Peninsula, the tideland as wide as a county area would be put under crops. We had also a glimpse of a fish farm in the tideland covering 1,000 hectares.

This country, too, did farming well as required by the Juche methods of farming. Our car ran on the straight road through the fields dividing Kyongbuk and Sinjongri.

A vast plain of square and standardized rice fields stretched along the West Sea. Our guide said that once it was a marsh land. When the tide rose there was a sea and when it ebbed there was a stretch of muddy land. People blocked the sea and converted the coastal land into fertile fields. Now 7-8 tons of rice are yielded.

The Ryongchon plain and all other cooperative fields, where the great Juche methods of farming are successfully applied, will bring an autumn of rich harvests.

Looking around the fertile lands filled with the joy of rice farming, we were convinced that the farmers would attain the grain goal of 9.5 million tons without fail.

Our termination was Tasa Island. White sea-gulls were encircling over the boats coming home with big hauls and the waves were breaking against the shores. Soon the tideland 4-8 km wide will be turned into fertile fields producing rice, reed and salt. Then the map of our country, the looks of the western coast, will be changed beyond recognition.

CSO: 4120

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH REVIEWED

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Aug 80 pp 19-21

[Article by Han Bong Chan]

[Text]

The world now suffers from food crisis.

The experts of many countries attribute it to the reduction of agricultural production from the influence of the cold front or to the failure of grain production to keep pace with the growth of population.

According to data, last year the agricultural production of the world decreased by more than 60,000,000 tons as compared with the previous year and the per-capita output of food by 3.3 per cent.

A Western paper wrote that the present food crisis is more serious than the fuel crisis in 1973-74 and that its prospect is dark.

Now let's see Korea's farming situation and its prospect.

OVERFULL RICE BOWL

In our country agricultural production goes up every year. We produced 9 million tons of grain last year. Our grain production increased 3.2 times during the period from 1950 to last year. Our grain output was 2,790,000 tons in 1949.

What is the secret?

It is entirely due to the Juche-based agricultural policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his correct guidance.

We can cite many examples of this.

First, the water problem has been fully solved in our country. Almost all destructive consequences of the cold front are the work of water. The scorching heat wave and unseasonable flood ruin the green fields in a twinkling.

The world had its First Water Conference in 1977, feeling the seriousness of the water problem. But irrigation had been completed in the main in our country nearly 20 years before the conference called for the storage and sparing use of water.

When the great leader put forward the policy of giving precedence to irrigation in the technical reconstruction of agriculture, some people said that we should give priority to mechanization as other countries did.

Proceeding from the concrete conditions of our country, however, he led our people to a grand nature-remaking work for irrigation. The result was that about 1,500 man-made lakes appeared and nearly 40,000 kilometres of waterways ramified all over the country from the plain to mountainous areas in a very short space of time.

Rivers and reservoirs are interconnected for irrigation and our irrigation system can both water and drain fields, preventing the damages of all floods and droughts. This is a main factor in high and stable harvest.

Our grain output grew from 2.87 million tons in 1956 to 3.2 million tons in 1957, 3.7 million tons in 1958, 7 million tons in 1974, over 8 million tons in 1976, 8.5 million tons in 1977 and 9 million tons in 1979. This is no wonder to all.

Tractors and fertilizers account for high and stable harvest. We have six tractors per 100 hectares of fields in plain areas and apply 1.5 tons of fertilizers to every hectare.

We also owe our rich crop to the original Juche methods of farming, which the great leader, basing himself on a deep scientific analysis of the world trend of agricultural development, worked out in the garden of his residence and in the course of his unending on-the-spot guidance given under the broiling sunrays and in the rain and snow.

Indeed, our arable land is extremely limited. Mountains cover 80 per cent of our territory. Only 1.4 million hectares of cultivated land is fit for mechanization and the farming season is short. Regional difference of soils is great and valleys have different temperatures.

That is why we have constantly improved and perfected farming methods to suit our country—every-plant-counting culture, seed improvement, the planting of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the

right time, introduction of cold-bed seedlings, the establishment of scientific fertilizing and irrigation systems, etc. These are our Juche farming methods of great vitality based on scientific and technical principle.

Scientification and intensification of agriculture pay well.

From 1961 to 1976 the world's per-hectare rice harvest increased by 375 kg. But our per-hectare rice harvest, which had been 2-3 tons in the past, rose to 5.9 tons throughout the country in 1974, the tenth anniversary year of the publication of the rural theses by the great leader. Last year many cooperative farms produced over 10 tons of rice per hectare. In 1976 the world's per-hectare maize harvest was 2.825 tons but our country reached the 5-ton mark already in 1974. Last year many counties and cooperative farms harvested from 8 to over 12 tons of maize from every hectare. This is not the work of nature alone.

A member of an agricultural delegation from Africa said: Seeds germinate in the soil and develop into plants that bear fruits thanks to water and the sun. But in Korea people do everything at their will. Her experience shows that man is master of farming.

BRIGHT PROSPECT

Our firm foundations of agricultural production offer a bright prospect. Reserves for increased grain output are inexhaustible, and our people know where they are.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "If...all our people are to live in well-being always, we will have to raise the growth rate for grain production faster than the population growth rate, and reach the goal of ten million tons of grain set by the Party.

"In order to increase grain production continuously at a high rate to reach this goal, we must push ahead with projects for remodelling nature vigorously."

Our main direction of rapidly increasing grain production is to keep per-unit area output rising while carrying on grand nature-remaking work to expand the arable land.

Natural conditions for food production cannot be always ideal.

That is why people strive ceaselessly to remake nature in accord with their will and interests. After liberation, our people newly

brought hundreds of thousands of hectares of land under rice cultivation through such a grand struggle as making river water go over mountains.

Nature is never unconquerable. With this faith and will our people will combat on with nature, creating everything needed in this land. At present we are working hard to lay out terraced fields. This fits in with our country which is rich in mountains and sharp slopes.

If we terrace and irrigate 150,000 hectares of fields by 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, we will be able to more than treble their grain yield.

Land rezoneing creates good conditions for obtaining new land and introducing comprehensive farm mechanization. We are doing this work with a goal of obtaining 100,000 hectares of new land.

Under the new long-range plan we are vigorously carrying on a tideland reclamation work to obtain 100,000 hectares of new land. If we expand the arable land and do scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche methods of farming, our grain production will rise sharply before long. In 1984 we will have 10 tractors per 100 hectares of farmland and apply more than two tons of chemical fertilizers to one hectare. This confirms our confidence of the future.

We will hit the 10 million-ton grain target in near future without fail. The figure is 5.3 times bigger than that in 1946, the year after liberation. We could not even think of such a figure at that time. But we reached the 9 million-ton mark last year and have set a 9.5 million-ton target this year.

The target is not a dream. It is coming true now. We will set higher and higher goals and attain them without fail as hitherto.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS DESCRIBED

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Aug 80 p 59

[Text] New Type 8-Metre Gear Cutter

Workers and technicians of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex made a new-type 8-metre gear cutter and succeeded in its test operation.

This cutter will help the complex to build up the repair and maintenance workshop and process parts of large metallurgical equipment and various large gears so as to firmly ensure steel production. It is efficient and operated on modern lines.

The cutter made in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is another proud fruit of the struggle of our working class to greet the Sixth Party Congress with high political enthusiasm and splendid labour achievements.

Automated Continuous Bloom Maker

Workers and three-revolution team members of the Kangson Steel Complex manufactured an automated continuous bloom maker as a gift to the Sixth Party Congress.

The machine makes bloom directly from molten steel without the ingot-making and blooming processes and so it makes it possible to raise productivity greatly while saving a lot of materials and fuel.

Anthracite Gasification Project

The workers and technicians of the Kaesong Porcelain Factory are working hard to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements. They completed an anthracite gasification project in honour of the Party Congress.

They erected big oval briquette-making and calcinating workshops and manufactured many machines and equipment including oval briquette maker, revolving cylindrical drier and gas generator.

Through anthracite gasification the factory comprehensively mechanized porcelain production, and doubled its output and improved the quality of its products while saving much anthracite.

Modern Plating Factory

A modern plating factory was built in the Pyongchon district of Pyongyang as a present to the Sixth Congress of the Party.

This factory has the 8 assembly-line processes including acid treating process and refuse-water purification process.

This factory will plate iron with zinc, copper, nickel, chrome, alumite, alloy and precious metals.

Its products are used mainly by the local industry factories in Pyongyang for making ironware.

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Tae'an Heavy Machinery
Factory

2d consolidated manufacturing shop working on assembly of large-size generator for a hydroelectric power station, work which was begun last year [NS 1 May 80 p 1]

Pyongyang Building
Stone Plant

Producing stone for Pyongyang maternity hospital; producing natural marble, high-grade artificial stones, artificial aplite stones, artificial gems, and other stones [NS 1 May 80 p 4]

8 February Vinalon
Complex

Hermetically sealing carbide-making ovens, thus enabling a rise in carbide production and solving a raw materials problem in vinalon production; spinning shop adopted new filters and raised efficiency of spinning machines 1.2 times [NS 2 May 80 p 1]

Hwanghae Iron Works

Made and test ran a new-style 8-meter gear cutting machine, as a gift for the 6th party congress; this will enable making large-size metal equipment parts and large gears [NS 3 May 80 p 1]

Saenggiriyong Mine

Cutting more than 1.6 times plans in fire-proof clay, compared with the same period last year; using rational, efficient methods for drilling and blast construction, so is 3 years ahead of plans in basic tunnelling and 6 months ahead in preparatory tunnelling and stripping [NS 3 May 80 p 1]

Pyongyang Textile
Machinery Factory

19 May technical innovation shock brigade helped to put into production 50 innovations; in the industrial test lab, made three reducing furnaces to raise powdered alloy production; made various other types of equipment, including a universal steel cutter; reorganized low-frequency induction furnaces and made mixers and mechanical lubricant recyclers for boilers [NS 3 May 80 p 3]

Kim Ch'aek Electric
Factory

19 May technical innovations shock brigade innovated in ventilation conditions, raising production 1.5 times and conserving materials, while insuring safety of operations [NS 3 May 80 p 3]

28 August Factory

Making new-style loaders and large trams as gifts for the 6th party congress; the newly-made trams will have much greater efficiency while the structure is also more convenient; has aim of making more and better extraction equipment for the party congress [MC 3 May 80 p 1]

Taeon Tidal Power
Station

Utilizing both flood and ebb tides; when there is no difference between tides, the watermill's pumps raise water storage amounts by extending sea water in receptacles; water intake and outflow is controlled by winches installed on embankment water gates; with tidal difference of 7-8 meters--and a maximum of 10 meters--in the Yellow Sea, scientists say tidal power resources should produce millions of kw/hours [NS 4 May 80 p 4]

28 September Factory

Adopted 130 technical innovations in 3-1/2 months; 19 May technical innovations shock brigade strengthened creative cooperation among workers in the casting shop and made equipment to raise production of sprinklers and other cast goods; brigade made new steel cutters and grinders, with various other press equipment for the pipe shop [MC 4 May 80 p 3]

Kumya Youth Coal Mine

Between January and April exceeded coal production plans an average 34 percent every month; functionary going to the operations areas to solve problems of production administration and organizational command [NS 5 May 80 p 3]

<p>Hamhung Physical Survey Machinery Factory</p>	<p>Exceeded half-year plan; technicians struggling to modernize equipment and get the masses to participate in the technical innovation movement; newly made extenders, rollers, and materials cutters [NS 7 May 80 p 1]</p>
<p>Coal Mine where Comrade Chang Man-hung Works</p>	<p>Finished indices of half-year plan early; tunnelling platoons adopted advanced methods to increase blast efficiency and have engaged in continuous drilling and blasting work [NS 7 May 80 p 1]</p>
<p>Kangdong Coal Mine</p>	<p>Gathering materials, including concrete braces, and more than doubling speed in pit paving for pit hardening; finished transport line spur construction in short time [NS 9 May 80 p 3]</p>
<p>Myohyangsan Medical Instruments Factory</p>	<p>Installed dozens of large lathes, drill presses, and presses; 1st shop making oral and combined medical instruments and doctors' and patients' chairs; 2d shop making ear, nose, and throat combined instruments; instruments will be sent to country or village hospitals and clinic [NS 11 May 80 p 4]</p>
<p>5 June Electric Factory</p>	<p>Materials shop making angle steel-and channel steel-making machinery; high pressure tool shop adopting new press methods to produce 16 cooperative production goods, raising productivity more than 1.3 times [NS 12 May 80 p 2]</p>
<p>8 August Factory</p>	<p>Determined to make a large-size milling machine and set up a steel plate consolidated processing line as a gift to the 6th party congress [NS 12 May 80 p 3]</p>
<p>Kanggye Tractor Parts Factory</p>	<p>Modernizing the casting process from beginning to end with aid of three revolutions team members; 19 May technical innovations shock brigade made four pieces of modern equipment in a short time to modernize casting of gears for trucks and tractors [NS 12 May 80 p 3]</p>

5 October Factory

Had a goal of more than doubling production efficiency on family-use refrigerators prior to the 6th party congress; therefore, expanding its building by a few thousand square meters; workers already finished frame construction and are finishing the roofing [NS 26 May 80 p 1]

Chenam Coal Mine

Appreciating the damage possible during the rainy season, workers are preparing for its stages by mine, pit, and shop; pits reorganized transport facilities in modern ways: newly dug 100-meter tunnels and installed transport facilities; the consolidated coal unloading yard and the sorting yard built roofs and actualized remote control for the transport system [NS 22 May 80 p 3]

Ch'olligil Electric
Factory

Putting up a small hydroelectric power station as a gift to the 6th party congress; this will make efficient use of water which previously was destructive [MC 22 May 80 p 1]

Yongsong Machinery Factory

Large machine tool shop recently made 28 large machine tools, including components and parts; work speeded up in the materials sector through innovations by the 19 May technical innovations shock brigade [NS 23 May 80 p 1]

Aoji Chemical Plant

Solving problems in maintenance of compressors; improving catalytic restorer process [NS 25 May 80 p 3]

Pukch'ang Power Station

Setting records in all operations, particularly in raising combustion efficiency to lower fuel consumption levels and in equipment management and maintenance; the daily average electricity production recently was raised 15 percent over daily average results for the period January-April; the coal combustion rate raised 0.26 percent for the same period [NS 26 May 80 p 1]

Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant

Three revolutions team members helped in making raw materials analysis machinery and making new steel cutters for the engineering shop; made new automated equipment for the 18 August shop [MC 15 May 80 p 3]

Pyongyang Power Station

Party personnel, three revolutions team members, and technical functionaries are helping all operational sectors to raise electricity production and have made 1,500 innovations in just a little more than a month; working to solve problems in coal transport to improve coal supply; technicians making steam jet equipment and installing it on boilers to increase coal combustion; 19 May technical innovation shock brigade working on insulation in the heat maintenance shop to prevent heat damage [NS 19 May 80 p 3]

Pyongyang Textile
Needle Factory

In just a little over 2 months, the factory 19 May technical innovation shock brigade made 20 pieces of automation equipment to modernize the production process; as a result, production capability rose 2-2.5 times and the factory exceeded both first quarter and April plans [NS 20 May 80 p 3]

Pyongyang Fish-Breeding
Equipment Materials
Factory

Completed half-year plan; workers made dozens of valuable technical innovations on machinery, including roller-type lopping machines and plastic molders [NS 21 May 80 p 1]

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CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

HYESAN REGION MINES--All the mines of the Hyesan Region Mining Complex, including the Unhong, Kapsan, and August Mines, are developing new pits under party personnel and three revolutions team members. The complex has already developed four new pits and is struggling to develop three more before the Sixth Party Congress. The complex is also achieving success in struggles to develop new mines, as well as increase the scale of its mining machinery factory and modernize its transport system. The Hyesan Youth and Unhong Mines are determined to raise the capacity of concentrate yards 1.5 times by June, and the August Mine to finish its new concentrate yard. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 May 80 p 1] 9122

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY SUCCESSES--The Kangso Chemical Plant, Sosong Chemical Plant, Pyongyang City Pharmaceutical Factory, and Hungnam City Pharmaceutical Factory, subordinate to the General Bureau of Chemical Industries, have finished their half-year plans. The Sosong Chemical Plant got new technical facilities through its own strength and raised production of chemical goods and daily necessities greatly. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 May 80 p 1] 9122

KAECH'ON COLLIERY--The Kaech'on Region Coal Mining Complex is overfulfilling its fixed plans in coal by 10 percent and tunnelling by 5 percent, using on-hand labor and facilities. Tunnellers at the Sillip Coal Mine have adopted advanced methods and are bettering tunnelling plans 1.6 times daily. At the Pongch'on Coal Mine, tunnellers are increasing speed through rationalization of work organization. Extraction companies at the Namjong Coal Mine are also increasing production [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 1 May 80 p 1] 9122

COAL CUTTING REPORT--Miners and three revolutions team members of the Ministry of Coal Mining Industry are cutting about 30,000 tons of coal above plans every day. The Anju Region Coal Mining Complex has set the goals not only of achieving their year's plan by the Sixth Party Congress, but also producing 100,000 tons of coal above plans and hardening 10,000 meters more of tunnels and pits; the Ipsok Coal Mine is a model in coal

cutting, while the Yongnim Coal Mine is exceeding plans in tunnelling and the Y'aehyang Coal Mine is also doing well in tunnelling. At the Kowon Region Coal Mining Complex, the Kowon and Sudong Coal Mines are cutting as much as double their plans every day, while the Yongbuk, P'ungin, Chuwon, Sanghwa Youth, Sinyuson, Myonggan, and Ilson Coal Mines and miners at the Kumya Youth, Hoi'an, Namjon, Choyang, and Sillip Coal Mines are exceeding plans by 1.5 times or more every day. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 2 May 80 p 1] 9122

POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION--Construction workers on the Taedonggang Power Station are doubling embankment construction speed, compared with last month, in order to finish before the rainy season. Workers are using new-style prefabricated falsework rather than wooden, and are more than tripling concrete pouring speed. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 12 May 80 p 1] 9122

MINING MAINTENANCE STATION--The Kaech'on Region Mining Maintenance Station is making medium-sized compressors as a gift for the Sixth Party Congress. They have already completed equipment for electric furnaces and are in the test-run stage. The station is determined to make many pieces of extraction equipment and parts, including 75 mm angle steel, coal car wheels and axles, sprinklers, and mine car parts. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 May 80 p 3] 9122

NORTHERN REGION COLLIERS--Coal mines subordinate to the General Bureau of Northern Region Coal Mine Industries are doing well in tunnelling and are increasing coal production; mines are normalizing basic tunnelling at 7 percent, pit hardening at 26 percent, and coal production at 6 percent above the same time last month. The Yongbuk Coal Mine has positively realized mechanization at tunnel edges and is raising its rate of progress 1.3-1.4 times per rotation. Tunnellers at the Chuwon Coal Mine innovated to raise basic tunnelling 1.2 times and preparatory tunnelling 1.4 times. Miners at the Hagp'o, Myonggan, Ilson, Sinyuson, and Sanghwa Youth Coal Mines, exceeding their preparatory tunnelling plans every month, are preparing reserve coal fields. At the Hagp'o Coal Mine, miners adopted screw bore coal cutters due to disadvantageous conditions in cutting low-seam coal and raised the extraction rate. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 May 80 p 1] 9122

SMALL-MEDIUM POWER STATIONS--Provincial workers are constructing 10 small-medium power stations as gifts to the Sixth Party Congress. Two have been completed, while six have finished capital construction and are in the stage of equipment assembly. In particular, factories and enterprises in Kop'ung-kun [county] and Ch'osan-kun completed construction, made parts, and are engaging in equipment assembly. Workers in Hwap'yong-kun, having finished two power station buildings, are working on generating equipment assembly and watercourse. Workers in Changgang-kun are also finishing a power station. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 May 80 p 3] 9122

LOCK-GATE CONSTRUCTION--Construction speed is increasing on the Mirim lock-gate on the Taedong-gang [River], in accordance with the Great Leader's directive that the lock-gate should have a water chamber and broad road, with a reservoir which the lock-gate power station could use to produce electricity. A fish run will enable free passage of fish. This lock-gate will produce electricity for Pyongyang. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 May 80 p 1] 9122

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS WITH CUBAN DELEGATION

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 pp 78-79

[Report on interview between Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam and a Cuban delegation in Pyongyang by correspondent Julio Hernandez, date not given: "We Struggle for Reunification of Korea"]

[Text] Pyongyang--"All the acts of fascist repression by the military in South Korea have been planned by the U.S. imperialists," Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], told PRENSA LATINA.

The interview took place at the KWP Central Committee building in downtown Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK]. Kim Yong-nam is in charge of foreign relations for the party. He agreed to answer our questions about his country's current affairs.

When asked how the rise to power in Seoul of the military regime of Gen Chon Tu-hwan affected negotiations for the reunification of North Korea and South Korea, the Korean leader stated:

"The present situation in South Korea is tenser than in the past. Chon is now the ringleader of the South Korean fascists. This ridiculous man is much crueler and bloodthirstier than his predecessor, Pak Chong-hui. He is forcefully repressing the South Korean people's fight for democracy and reunification. Naturally, this negatively affects the talks between North and South Korea."

What about the role of the United States?

"The Yankee imperialists pretend they have nothing to do with the events in South Korea and act like they regret what is happening there. In reality, they are behind the scenes supporting the actions of the South Korean fascist clique.

"They try to deceive the public by saying that we are responsible for the popular uprisings.

"For example, concerning what happened in Kwangju, Seoul and other cities, the imperialists allege that everything was provoked by our agitation, the political work of our agents and the North's threats against the South. They also say that we want to forcefully unify the country.

"All these statements are merely vile slander, a real propaganda campaign against the DPRK using all forms and methods."

What is the DPRK's reaction toward this?

"We are very calm. Of course, this does not mean that we will remain quiet.

"Why are we calm? This propaganda campaign is really part of the usual methods of the Yankee imperialists. The truth will always come out. We are convinced that the day will come when this demagogic propaganda will be clearly seen as pure lies.

"Some time ago, we insisted on ending propaganda from both sides. We also insisted on suspending military exercises and avoiding provocative actions.

"We made these proposals because we want to end the misunderstandings between the North and the South, provoked by the division of our country more than 30 years ago. We want to end the existing state of military confrontation because we want detente."

What are the prospects?

"At the very beginning, we made a resolution: to reunify the country peacefully without foreign intervention and based on democratic principles. Today we continue insisting on independent and peaceful reunification of all Korea for the sake of national unity. This shows that our position is not one of aggression against South Korea.

"Due to our efforts, there have been talks in 1979 and 1980 between representatives of the North and the South. We have held 10 meetings to organize the planned meeting between the prime ministers. The last was on 24 June and the next will be on 20 August.

"During this period, Chun Tu-hwan took power in Seoul and intensified the repression against the South Korean people.

"Nevertheless, we will continue making every effort in the future to continue these talks since, from the beginning, we have supported peaceful reunification.

"We ask: What will be the result of these talks and what are the prospects for reunification through these talks? It is necessary to view these prospects projected into the future because everything depends on the attitude, stand and position that the South Korean authorities adopt.

"As is known, their present stand is not for reunification but division of our country. Due to our proposals, they have been forced to talk but, in reality, they are trying to divide the country forever and create two Koreas.

"In order to achieve concrete results, they have to change their position. We are energetically demanding this.

"The voice of solidarity of the Cuban people is very important in our fight. Our people are convinced that they will achieve reunification under the leadership of comrade Kim Il-song, our great leader, with the support and solidarity of all the peoples of the world."

At this time, the DPRK is preparing to hold the Sixth KWP Congress in October. Many economic, cultural and social projects are being completed in Pyongyang and other cities as a salute to the congress. Kim Yong-nam told us:

"In 1970, we held the Fifth KWP Congress. It was established on 10 October 1945 by our great leader, Kim Il-song. We were not able to hold the sixth congress earlier due to the complex and tense situation created by the United States and its puppets trying to perpetuate the division of Korea. They also intensified repression against the South Korean people and seemed intent upon unleashing a new war.

"Now our soldiers and our people will hold the sixth congress in October under the presidency of Kim Il-song and our party leader, comrade Kim Jong-il. We are making a great effort so that this congress will be a true celebration of the triumphant.

"October is a historical month since it is the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the KWP; actually, its roots go back much further. Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Union to Overthrow Imperialism on 17 October 1926. This was the first communist and revolutionary organization in our country and was also the basis of our party; its history, therefore, goes back 54 years.

"I think that, at this congress, we will show a successful balance of what has been done until now and will agree on programmatic tasks for future work.

"There are two aspects that I want to emphasize. The first refers to the work of the three revolutions: ideological, technical and cultural. Since

the beginning, comrade Kim Il-song has stated that this was the principal task that the party of the Korean working class should face after the triumph of the socialist revolution. So far, these three revolutions have been carried out successfully.

"The other aspect refers to the present 7-year plan (1978-84) which is our second plan. Our workers are fighting a great battle in all the sectors of the economy so that a number of goals have been met well in advance. We are involved now in the 100-day battle to fulfill the annual plan in October before the congress. For that reason, this sixth congress will be, without doubt, a congress of the triumphant and will be a historic congress with regard to the independent and peaceful reunification of our country."

Kim Yong-nam did not want to miss the opportunity to mention relations between Cuba and the DPRK.

He said: "The history of struggle by our peoples against Yankee imperialism demonstrates that we are in the same trench now as we have been in the past.

"There are U.S. troops in Korea and in Guantanamo now. We are on the same battle front.

"This has always been true. I remember when the Cuban comrades shouted the motto 'Cuba, yes; Yankees, no.' When the Cubans visited Panmunjon (on the military demarcation line), they shouted 'Korea, yes; Yankees, no' and demanded the withdrawal of the imperialists from South Korea.

"This demonstrates that our peoples are united by profound ties of friendship and solidarity.

"We hope the Cuban people, under the leadership of comrade Fidel Castro, achieve even greater success in their revolutionary conquests, in the consolidation of socialism and in their future work.

"I want to emphasize our firm position that we will always be with the Cuban people in the same trench, supporting their fight against the schemes and maneuvers of the United States which are the same schemes and maneuvers that they try against us.

"I also want to express our sincere gratitude to Cuba, to the Central Committee of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] and to all the Cuban people for the solidarity that they show with our just fight for the reunification of the fatherland."

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SK081605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On this occasion congratulatory messages or letters came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Front for Liberation of Palestine in Iraq; the group for the study of the chuche idea in the United States; and other organizations for the study of the chuche idea in various countries. The Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification; the Finland-Korea Association; the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korean Reunification; the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, the Panamanian Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification, and other organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in various countries; Emile Mworoha, secretary general of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress; Nayef Hawatmeh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Democratic Front; Robert Corbin, honorary president of the Latin American and Caribbean regional committee to support the reunification of Korea and first vice-chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana; Professor Robert Charyin, secretary general of the International Lawyers Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea; and other personages of various countries; the General Union of Cooperative Peasants Society in Iraq; the Peruvian People's Union of Women; the Communist Youth League of Norway and other foreign public organisations and crewmen of the Japanese ship "Tokai-go No.3."

The messages and letters extend warmest congratulations and greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the 32d anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pointing to the great successes and shining victories achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader over the past 32 years, the messages and letters warmly hail them.

They express the belief that the Korean people will certainly reunify the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MALDIVES GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Maldives headed by His Excellency Fathulla Jameel, foreign minister of the Republic of Maldives, arrived in Pyongyang on October 14 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Put up at the airport were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives. When the guests arrived at the airport, a large crowd of people, waving bouquets of flowers, warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the people of Maldives who achieved national independence through a protracted struggle and are striving to build a new society. The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il. [Text] [SK150625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 15 Oct 80]

YEMEN SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS--Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 11 sent a message of greetings to the extraordinary congress of the Yemen Socialist Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly greets the extraordinary congress of the Yemen Socialist Party and extends through it cordial regards to the entire members of the YSP and the friendly people of Democratic Yemen. The current extraordinary congress of your party will be an important event in the history of your people opposing the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, consolidating the national independence and in building a new society. The people of Democratic Yemen under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party have registered many successes in the struggle to fulfil the first five-year plan and carry out the tasks of national democratic revolution. We rejoice as over our own over all the successes made by your party and people and warmly hail them. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of our two countries established in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence will grow stronger and develop in the future, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish your congress greater success in its work. [Text] [SK121631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 12 Oct 80]

MESSAGE TO YEMENI MINISTER--Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Salim Salih Muhammad, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the October 14 Revolution of the people of Democratic Yemen. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to grow strong and develop. [Text] [SK150051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 14 Oct 80]

TV DELEGATION TO JAPAN--Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--A delegation of the trade union of transport and fishery workers of our country headed by Mun Pyong-ni, left Pyongyang on October 14 by plane to attend the second Asian seminar on transports and the administrative committee meeting of the trade unions international of transport workers and pay a visit to Japan. [Text] [SK151244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1108 GMT 15 Oct 80]

MESSAGE TO POLISH MINISTER--Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces, sent a message to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defence of Poland, greeting the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. The message points out that over the past 37 years the Polish People's Army has reliably defended the gains of the revolution and socialist construction, smashing all the manoeuvres of the enemies at home and abroad. The message expresses the belief that the relations of militant friendship and cooperation between the armies of the two countries will be further developed and strengthened in the future. [Text] [SK131040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 13 Oct 80]

DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)--The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which had participated in an international seminar held in Yugoslavia returned home on October 10 by train. [Text] [SK121626 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 12 Oct 80]

YI CHONG-OK'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administrative Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Ptolemy A. Reid, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. Extending him warm congratulations upon his assumption of office as prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, Premier Yi Chong-ok sincerely wished the prime minister of Guyana big success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK150101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 14 Oct 80]

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N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON DPRK PERSONALITIES AND KOREANS IN JAPAN

[Unless otherwise indicated, biographic information has been extracted from Korean and English language sources published in Pyongyang.]

Chang Yong-chun

Director general, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; was a member of the government delegation which visited Pakistan in late August 1980. The group, headed by Foreign Minister Kim Kyong-yon, met with Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and others and held wide ranging talks on 28 August. [Karachi DAWN in English 29 Aug 80 p 1]

Cho Se-ung

Vice premier; attended a ceremony marking the operation of the 5 March Youth Mine on 22 September 1980. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Sep 80]

Ho Chong-suk (female)

General secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; participated in a round-table talk on reunification. [KOREA in English Jun 80 pp 26-29]

Kang Pok-mo

Financial and banking chairman of the National Economic Institute; wrote an article on the establishment and operation of North Korea's peasant bank. [KOREA TODAY in English Jul 80 pp 39-43]

Kim Chae-hon

Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; was a member of the government delegation which visited Pakistan in late August and Nepal in early September 1980. The group was headed by Foreign Minister Kim Kyong-yon. [Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 4]

Kim Sok-chun

Vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Korea; participated in a round-table talk on reunification. [KOREA in English Jun 80 pp 26-29]

O Yong-Kap

Department director of the Fishery Commission; participated in a round-table talk on reunification with Yo Yon-ku and Dr Kim Sok-hyong. [KOREA TODAY in English Aug 80 pp 22-27]

Yi Chun-ok (female)

Section chief, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; was a member of the government delegation which visited Pakistan in late August and Nepal in early September 1980. The group was headed by Foreign Minister Kim Kyong-yon. [Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 4]

Yi Kum-ok (female)

Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; was a member of the government delegation which visited Pakistan in late August and Nepal in early September 1980. The group was headed by Foreign Minister Kim Kyong-yon. [Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 4]

Yo Yon-ku

Deputy director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland; participated in a round-table talk on reunification. [KOREA TODAY in English Aug 80 pp 22-27]

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N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK Government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

SIHANOUK VISITS HOSPITAL--The following accompanied Norodom Sihanouk on a visit to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital on 30 April:

Kim Man-kūm	chairman, Pyongyang People's Committee
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Kim Hyōng-u	vice minister of foreign affairs
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[NODONG SINMUN 1 May 80 p 2]

DELEGATIONS RETURN TO JAPAN--The following delegations were seen off for Wonsan, for return to Japan: Chongnyon youth functionaries delegation, led by Im Ik-kwan; Chongnyon model chapter delegation, led by Kang Ūn-chu; and the ninth Korean residents of Japan fatherland visitation delegation, led by Cho Ch'ang-che, vice chairman of the Osaka headquarters. The following saw them off at Pyongyang station:

Hō Chōng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
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Kim Chu-yōng	"
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[NODONG SINMUN 1 May 80 p 4]

SOVIET PERFORMANCE GIVEN--The following attended a performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on 29 April by the Soviet Performers Troupe:

Chang Ch'ōl	functionary of the sector concerned
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Kim Sang-chun	"
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Cho Yōng [Ryōng]-ch'ul	"
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[NODONG SINMUN 1 May 80 p 4]

MAY DAY CELEBRATED--The following attended a May Day celebration at Pyongyang's Nungnado Park on 1 May:

Kim Man-kūm	comrade
Kwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pong-chu	"
An Sŭng-hak	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Yi Sŏng-hi	"
Kim Sŏk-chin	"
O Mun-han	"

A speech was delivered by Kim Pong-chu.

[NODONG SINMUN 2 May 80 p 4]

RED CROSS OFFICIAL--The following greeted the 2 May arrival of the International Red Cross secretary:

Song Sŏng-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 May 80 p 4]

FRENCH DELEGATION WELCOMED--The following participated in a Pyongyang mass meeting on 4 May at the People's Cultural Palace, to welcome a delegation of French political parties:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
An Sŭng-hak	"
Pak Yŏng-sŭl	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

A speech was delivered by An Sŭng-hak, member of the Pyongyang administration committee.

[NODONG SINMUN 5 May 80 p 4]

KIM MEETS FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS--On 5 May, Kim Il-song met a delegation of French upper house parliamentarians, with the following also present:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim T'ae-hoe	member, SPA; vice chairman, Korean committee for overseas liaison
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	vice minister of common education

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May 80 p 2]

KIM MEETS FRENCH POLIFICIANS--On the 5th, Kim Il-song met a delegation of representatives of French political parties, with the following participating:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May 80 p 2]

SOVIET FILM SHOW--The following attended a film show at the Chollima Cultural Palace on the evening of the 5th, on the 35th anniversary of Soviet victory in the Fatherland War:

O Mun-han	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Pong-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May 80 p 6]

KIM CONDOLENCE CALL--The following accompanied Kim Il-song on 6 May on a condolence call at the Yugoslav Embassy on the occasion of the death of Marshall Tito:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
O Chin-u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kye Ŭnt-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Hŏ Tam	"

Ŏ Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May 80 p 1]

DELEGATION TO LATIN AMERICA--The following bid farewell on 6 May to a KWP delegation under Yang Hyŏng-sŏp leaving for a visit to Latin America:

Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-sun	"
Pak Yŏng-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May 80 p 4]

DELEGATION TO PRC--The following bid farewell to a KWP friendship delegation under Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong], which left for the PRC on 6 May:

Kang Sŏk-sung	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yong-sun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May 80 p 4]

CHONGNYON TECHNICAL FUNCTIONARIES--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 6 May at the Ongnyugwan for the Chongnyon technical functionaries delegation led by Kim Ko-ri:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Cho'oe Yŏng-hwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 May 80 p 4]

KIM TO BELGRADE--The following accompanied Kim Il-song to Yugoslavia to attend the funeral of Marshall Tito:

Ŏ Chin-u	member, KWP Politburo; minister of people's armed forces
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, KWP Politburo; secretary, KWP Central Committee
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, KWP Politburo; vice premier; foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May 80 p 1]

Pak Nŭng-hyŏk	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May 80 p 3]

CHONGNYON CULTURAL DELEGATION--The following welcomed the 8 May arrival of the Chongyon cultural and art delegation, led by Pak Chong-sang:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

The following attended a dinner for this Chongnyon delegation, which was held on the evening of 8 May at the People's Cultural Palace:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May 80 p 5]

SOVIET VICTORY REMEMBERED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 9 May at the Soviet Embassy on the 35th anniversary of Soviet victory in the Great Fatherland War:

O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	comrade
Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Yun Ch'i-ho	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Yi Yŏng-kŭn	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 May 80 p 4]

DELEGATION TO SOUTHEAST ASIA--The following bid farewell to a government delegation, led by Yi Ch'ang-sŏn, which departed on 9 May for Burma and Thailand:

Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Hŏ Paek-san	"
O Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 May 80 p 4]

CZECH FILM WEEK--The following attended the opening of Czechoslovakia film week on the 10th, held in honor of the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovak liberation:

Kim Chae-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Hŏ Paek-san	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 May 80 p 4]

SOVIET TROUPE PERFORMS--The following attended an 11 May performance by the Soviet artists at the Pyongyang Grand Theater:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chae-suk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 May 80 p 2]

RETURN FROM ZIMBABWE--A KWP and DPRK Government delegation, led by Chŏng Chun-kŭ, returned from Zimbabwe on 12 May, with the following to welcome them:

Kim Man-kŭm	comrade
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 13 May 80 p 3]

DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A government economic delegation, led by Chŏng Song-nam, departed for Libya on 13 May, with the following to bid farewell:

Pak Myŏng-pin	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Hu-kyŏm	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 May 80 p 5]

SPORTS COURTESY CALL--On 15 May, vice premier Chŏng Chun-ki met the Korean residents of Japan sports troupe, led by Kŭm Yŏng-chin, with the following also present:

Kim Yu-aun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Tŭk-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May 80 p 4]

PALESTINIANS' STRUGGLE SUPPORTED--A mass meeting in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people was held at the Chollima Cultural Palace on 15 May, with the following present:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May 80 p 8]

GERMAN DANCERS PERFORM--The following attended a 17 May performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theater by the East German song and dance troupe:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Cho Yŏng-uk	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May 80 p 2]

DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR JAPAN--The following left Pyongyang station on the 16th by train for Wonsan for shipping back to Japan: Korean residents of Japan commercial functionaries delegation, led by Kang Hui-nam; Korean residents of Japan credit cooperative functionaries delegation, led by Pak Chin-san; Chongnyon reporters delegation, led by Yi Tong-ki; Korean residents of Japan sports troupe, led by Kūm Yōng-chin; and 10th Korean compatriots fatherland visitation delegation, led by Yang (Ryang) Sang-chin. The following saw them off at Pyongyang Station:

Hō Chōng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yōng	"
Kim Yu-sun	"
Wang Kyōng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May 80 p 4]

DANISH EDITOR ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival of the editor of the official organ of the Danish Socialist Party on 19 May:

O Kyu-t'ae	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Yōng-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 20 May 80 p 4]

CHONGNYON ANNIVERSARY DELEGATION--The following greeted the 20 May arrival of the Chongnyon delegation, led by Pak Chae-no [ro], come to celebrate the organization's 25th anniversary:

Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Hō Chōng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Sō Yun-sōk	"
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Chu-vōng	"
An Sūng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 May 80 p 3]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO CHINA--The following bid farewell to a KPA friendship delegation, led by Lt Gen Paek Hak-nim [rim], which left for the PRC on the 20th:

Yi Tu-ch'an	KPA officer
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Ŭng-to	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 May 80 p 4]

CHONGNYON FUNCTIONARIES DINED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 23d at the People's Cultural Palace for the Chongnyon functionaries delegation:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 24 May 80 p 4]

FUNCTIONARIES CALL ON KONG--The following were present when the Chongnyon technical functionaries delegation, led by Kim Ko-ri, called on Vice Premier Kong Chin-t'ae on the 24th:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 May 80 p 3]

CHONGNYON ANNIVERSARY GALA--A film show and banquet were held on the evening of 24 May at the People's Cultural Palace on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of Chongnyon, with the following attending:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the sector concerned

A speech was given by Kim Ch'ung-il.

[NODONG SINMUN 25 May 80 p 4]

ANTI-SOUTH RALLY--A Pyongyang mass meeting was held on 25 May in the Pyongyang Gymnasium to censure the South Korean military fascist clique for its handling of the 17 May riots; the following were in attendance:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	chairman, Chondokyo Young Friends Party Central Committee
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chief secretary, DFRF Central Committee secretariat
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF Central Committee
Kim Sŏk-chun	vice chairman, Korea Democratic Party Central Committee
An Sŭng-hak	chairman, Pyongyang city administrative committee

[NODONG SINMUN 26 May 80 p 1]

CHONGNYON ANNIVERSARY RALLY--A central report meeting was held in the People's Cultural Palace on the evening of the 25th on the 25th anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon, with the following participating:

Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Kim Hwan	comrade
Kye Ung-t'ae	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Chang Yun-p'ŭl	"
Chŏ Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
An Sŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 May 80 p 3]

TOGO ANNIVERSARY BANQUET--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 26 May at the Ongnyugwan to celebrate the 13th anniversary of Togo liberation and the 20th anniversary of Togo independence:

Kang Yang [Ryang]-uk	vice chairman
Kim Kyŏng-nin [rin]	vice premier
Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Il-tae	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Kim Sŏk-chin	"
Yi Yŏng-ch'ang	"
Kim Sang'chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May 80 p 2]

LESOTHO DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 26 May arrival of the Lesotho People's Party delegation:

Kim Man-kŭm	member, KWP Politburo, chairman, Pyongyang city administrative committee
Yi Hwa-sŏn	vice chairman, KWP Central Committee

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May 80 p 3]

ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY--The Romanian Embassy held a banquet on the evening of the 26th to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the DPRK-Romanian treaty of friendship and cooperation, with the following present:

Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Yi Hwa-sŏn	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
Yi Hu-kyŏm	"
Chang Se-kŭk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May 80 p 4]

NEW FREIGHTER LAUNCHED--The 14,000-ton freighter "Yombunjin," built at the Ch'ongjin Shipyard, was launched on 29 May, with the following present at the shipyard for the launching ceremony:

Kim Ch'ŏl-man	comrade
Hvŏn Mu-kwang	"
Yi Yong-ik	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Hyŏng-sam	"

[MINJU CHOSON 31 May 80 p 1]

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